

Intimations.

BRIGHT! CRISP! SPARKLING.

DAKIN'S TREBLE AFRATED WATERS
Equal to the best English make.
SODA WATER.
LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

QUININE TONIC.

SARSAPARILLA.

PHOSPHOGENE.

POTASH.

LITHIA.

SELTZER.

CHALYBEATE TONIC.

Books of order forms forwarded free on application.
DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel,
HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 24th June, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

IN drawing attention to our special preparations, we beg to state that we continue to import Drugs, Chemicals, and Goods of every kind of the best description only. No other quality is kept in stock. Our long experience and intimate acquaintance with the Trade and the best sources of supply enables us to purchase direct from the Producers on the very best terms, and thus gives us an advantage which enables us to offer our Constituents the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of all Specialities of our own Manufacture or putting up, as compared with similar articles sold elsewhere.

WATSON'S
CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDIES.

CHOLERA MIXTURE.
As prescribed and recommended by Dr. AVRES, Colonial Surgeon, when President of the Hongkong Sanitary Board.

To be used in cases of vomiting and purging attended with violent pain.

Prepared only by
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, China and Manila.
In Bottles, 3s and 1s 50 each.

ASTRINGENT ANTACID DIARRHOEA MIXTURE.

As recommended by the London Board of Health for use in all cases of Diarrhoea, Cholera, &c.

Prepared only by
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, China and Manila.
In Bottles, 3s and 1s 50 each.

WATSON'S
ASIATIC CORDIAL.

DOSE:—For Diarrhoea, Colic, and Dysentery, 1 tea-spoonful every 2 or 3 hours. For Cholera, 1, 2, or 3 tea-spoonfuls every hour, or in urgent cases oftener.

In Bottles—50 cents and 1s each.

WATSON'S
CHLORODYNE.

DOSE:—Ten to twenty drops in brandy and water.

In Bottles—50 cents 1s and 1s 50 each.

WATSON'S
ASTRINGENT PILLS,
FOR DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, &c.

DOSE:—One pill after each liquid Motion.

In Bottles 75 cents and 1s 50 each.

WATSON'S
ANODYNE LINIMENT.

For relieving pain in all cases of Spasms, Colic, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:—Sprinkle some on hot Flannel or Spongio Pilina soaked in boiling water and apply over the seat of pain.

In Bottles, 75 Cents and 1s 50 each.

BERMUDA ARROWROOT,
RUSSIAN ISINGLASS,
CALVES' FOOT JELLY.

Invalids' necessities and appliances of all kinds kept in stock.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor," and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this paper, not later than Three o'clock on the day preceding the day of publication, and to be ready for insertion at the earliest possible hour.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisements. Terms can be learnt on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

ITALY AND ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 20th.

Count Tornelli has been appointed Italian Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

THE ASCOT CUP.

Mr. De la Rue's ch. c. Trayles, by Recluse—

Miss Mabel, 4 yrs. 9st. 1

Lord Falmouth's b. f. Rada, by Speculum—

Nellie Macgregor, 4 yrs. 8st. 11lb. 2

Mr. L. de Rothschild's b. c. Cottillon, by

Hagioscope—Mabelle, 4 yrs. 9st. 3

"OUR ONLY GENERAL" CENSURED.

June 22nd.

In the discussion on the Army Estimates, Mr. Henry Fowler censured Lord Wolseley's political

speeches at Birmingham and at Oxford and hoped that Mr. Stanhope disagreed with his views as to conscription.

Mr. Stanhope replied that he trusted conscription would never have to be adopted in England.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. Bridge, the magistrate at Bow Street, having refused a summons against the Duke of Cambridge for assaulting a journalist at the review of the London Fire Brigade, when the Prince and Princess of Wales were mobbed, Chief Justice Coleridge ordered the summons to be issued, adding that all subjects are equal before the law.

THE CAPE COLONY.

June 24th.

Sir Henry Loch, at present Governor of Victoria, has been appointed Governor of the Cape Colony.

(From the *Courrier d'Haiphong*.)

PARIS, June 22nd.

The information respecting General Boulanger has been completed. The brief for the prosecution has been forwarded to the Procureur-General of the Paris Court of Appeal.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is better to be born handsome than wise. At all events, it is wise to be born handsome.

H.M.S. *Linnet* arrived here on Saturday from Singapore, having been relieved there by the *Rattler*.

A COOLIE was fined \$3 this morning for throwing a stone at a private in the A. and S. Highlanders on Saturday.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Venitia*, from Bombay, left Singapore for this port at 8 a.m. yesterday.

ITALY has a debt of \$4,362,800,000, the largest of any nation in the civilized world, calling for \$190,000,000 interest annually.

THE failure of the incandescent systems for street-lighting in England is generally attributed to the low candle-power of the lamps employed.

THE returns of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending June 30th, are:—Europeans 151, Chinese 2,221; total, 2,372.

WACHTEL, the tenor, has been celebrating his jubilee at the age of 64. He says that he has sung "Le Postillon de Lonjumeau" a thousand times.

GENERAL KENNEDY, Consul-General for the United States at Shanghai, has been recalled. His probable successor is a Mr. Leonard, of Minnesota.

WE are informed by the agent of the Messageries Maritimes that the Company's steamer *Yangtze*, with the next French mail, left Saigon yesterday at 2 p.m. for this port.

THE largest circulation on record is that of the volume of "Hymns—Ancient and Modern." Twenty million copies have been sold in the eighteen years of its existence.

MESSRS. Adamson, Bell & Co., agents for the Canadian-Pacific Line, inform us that the steamship *Parthia* left Vancouver on Friday afternoon, the 28th ulto., for this port, &c.

A REGULAR meeting of Zetland Lodge, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE introduction of high license in Boston has closed up 1,700 liquor saloons. Furnishings to the value of \$2,000,000 are on the market, and over two thousand idle bar-tenders are ready for professional engagement in other cities.

IT appears from a telegram in the Singapore papers, that what Sir James Fergusson actually did say at Wandsworth regarding the political situation in Europe, was that the British Government had grounds for hoping that peace would be maintained this year.

THE Bajow native who ran *amok* at the *durbur* held at Sandakan on the Queen's birthday and severely wounded Mr. R. M. Little and a Sikh policeman, has been convicted and sentenced to 28 years hard labour. There is evidently nothing more about the gentleman who officiates as criminal judge in British North Borneo.

AT the Police Court this morning a European constable, whose name we will not mention, had two omen cases. When the first came before Mr. Pollock, however, he unfortunately got them mixed, and gave the evidence in one case which referred to the other. His Worship remanded both cases in order that the constable might get more intelligence!

BOSTON people nowadays have the superfluous teeth drawn by electricity. The process is very simple, scarcely any apparatus being required beyond an ordinary two-cell battery with vibrator attachment. This attachment is a thin strip of metal fastened at the ends, which is made to vibrate a thousand, or more times a second by the electric current. At each vibration the circuit is cut off and renewed again, the effect being to give a perfectly steady flow of the mysterious fluid. In order to make sure that the flow is quite satisfactory, the operator turns the machine—assisted by a little red tuning-pipe—until the strip of metal sings "A." Now, to the battery are attached three wires. Two of them have handles at the ends and the third is hitched to a forceps. The patient in the chair is given a handle to hold in each hand, and the current is turned on gradually until it becomes painful. Then he is told to grasp the handle as strong as possible, the electricity—having been switched off for a moment—is turned on again, suddenly, and the dental surgeon applies his forceps simultaneously to the tooth. The instant the molar touches, as well as the parts surrounding, becomes electrified and absolutely insensible to pain. When it is withdrawn from the socket the subject of the operation feels not the slightest disagreeable sensation. A jerk, and the tooth is out. The patient drops the electric handles, and the painless affair is over.

THE case of Potts v. Rustonjee, which the Forty Thieves have been awaiting so long, is on the cause-list at the Supreme Court for hearing next Monday.

THE General Managers (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer *Wangyang*, from Calcutta, left Singapore at noon to-day for this port.

THE Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamers *Antenor*, from Liverpool, and *Jason*, from London, left Singapore on the 29th ulto., and are due here on the 5th inst. The steamship *Whampoa* will sail on the 6th inst. at 4 p.m., via Foochow.

CHARLES ALLISON, seaman, of the *Sailors' Home*, is very unfortunate with his clothing. On Saturday night, according to his story, he was robbed of his oilskins by one William Coleman, who got five weeks for it to-day, and of his other clothing by an American sailor named Harrington, who commenced his little six weeks a few minutes later.

H.M.S. *Firebrand* left Shanghai for this port, via Foochow and Amoy, on the 24th inst. The *N. C. Daily News* presumes that she is very much wanted in the south, or the Admiral would hardly have ordered her down in this monsoon, and left Shanghai without any British man-of-war. The *Esprit* and *Satellite* are expected in Shanghai before long.

In our foot-note to a letter dealing with the affairs of the Steam Launch Company, which appeared in our issue of the 28th ulto., we stated that a meeting of shareholders would be held about July 15th, when our correspondent would have an opportunity of airing his grievances. As will be seen by an advertisement in another column the meeting has been convened for the 30th inst., at least one month's previous notice being necessary by the Articles of Association.

THE letter signed "Quiz" on the subject of the alleged nuisance caused by the ringing of the Roman Catholic Cathedral bells at early morn is really no reply to the complaint made in our columns the other day by "Ratepayer." "Quiz" may consider the bells everything that is nice and pleasant, but that is no reason why they shouldn't be a source of annoyance to other people. Nor is it enough to say that "Ratepayer" objects to the sound, why doesn't he close his windows? That sort of argument won't do. However, the police court is the proper place to settle this matter.

WE have received from the Secretary, (Mr. J. A. Turner) a statement of the accounts of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Reading and Refreshment Rooms, 127 Queen's Road East, for the six months ended June 30th. Starting on January 1st with a balance in hand of \$11.27, the receipts for the period under review brought the amount up to \$347.88, but against this there was an expenditure of \$372.78, thus leaving a credit balance to be carried forward of only \$65.10. The Rooms, therefore, are not paying their way, which is much to be regretted, as they must be a most useful institution for soldiers and sailors.

THUS our Shanghai morning contemporary:—We hear from Foochow that the stock of tea there is 300,000 chests, half of which is only worth 4d. in London. Ceylon sales are averaging 55d. against 8d. in May last year; and at recent sale, out of forty-five invoices, all but six were withdrawn. Nothing but a continuance of the short shipments which the following figures to date show will, we should imagine, bring Hankow shippers out without loss this season:—

	Hankow	Kiukiang	Sundry
1888.....	112,391,200	11,714,700	205,300
1889.....	188,260,800	12,967,700	222,800
Deficit.....	5,869,600	1,253,000	177,500

Total Deficiency, 1889.....7,169,100 lbs.

AN extensive disturbance occurred last night at a Chinese house on the Praya, close to the Victoria Hotel. How it originated is not certain, but there is no doubt that about half-past nine some men on the roof started throwing things down a skylight at the occupants of a top-floor, and that the friends of both parties rallied round in hundreds and kept the ball rolling. They dismantled several chimneys to procure bricks, and "let out" several of the defending party, whose injuries were so severe that they had to be taken to the Hospital, and two were detained, having sustained severe scalp wounds. Inspector Perry, with a detachment of Europeans, Sikhs, and Chinese, hurried down, and found the surrounding streets thronged with spectators. With much difficulty they arrested sixteen men, and found a variety of articles around, including over forty fighting-irons. The men were before Mr. Pollock to-day, Mr. Wilkinson prosecuting and Mr. Denny defending. The case was remanded.

THE following on "Ventilation" is taken from the *Troy Times*—Make architects plan effective ways for the ventilation of buildings. Every structure should be such that a steady change of air will be made without the special intervention of human hands. This arrangement alone will secure an adequate protection to ignorant of careless humanity. People have little conception how much disease is hastened and life is shortened by the lack of good ventilation in their houses. Think of so many women spending almost all of their time, day as well as night, in rooms where the air is changed only as doors are occasionally opened or accidentally left ajar! Think of the overworked housewife spending years in an atmosphere laden with the foulness which is evolved with the breath! Working, eating, sleeping in atmospheric impurities for a lifetime! It means unpurified blood, ill-digestion, weakened nervous powers, diminution of the intellectual force, irritation of the temper, an existence unblest with cheerfulness and hope. Go into a public hall or theatre after half an hour or an hour has elapsed. What a pervasion of stench greets the nostrils! Seemingly all the waters of Cologne could not successfully contend with the overpowering abomination. Yet the auditors will sit in blissful ignorance of the awful imposition to which they are being subjected, because the owners of the place are too ignorant or too stingy to give obedience to the laws of ventilation. How many school buildings are properly ventilated? Herod's slaughter of the innocents was not a circumstance compared with the destruction of juvenile life effected in this country every year by the stinking hours every week in unventilated apartments.

THE Share Market monthly settlements are reported to have passed off satisfactorily on Saturday.

A GERMAN sailor was up before Mr. Pollock to-day on a charge of behaving in a disorderly manner in the German Consulate on Saturday. The Secretary stated that the man went in and said "Here I am—I must be helped now," and when reminded that he had had a situation found him on the *General Warer*—which he lost through misconduct—he used bad language, and had to be given in charge.—He was fined \$1.

A COMPETITION for a Bellios Scholarship, in connection with St. Joseph's College, was held on the 25th ulto., when seven candidates competed. This Scholarship, which is tenable for two years and yields \$60 per annum, has now been awarded to A. Silva. The Trustees (Hon. Ph. Ryrie and Dr. Eitel) contemplate also establishing two Medical Bellios Scholarships in connection with the Alice Memorial Hospital (or Medical College), and have made an offer to that effect to the respective authorities.

THE Manila *Comercio* publishes a telegram from Madrid which states that the Estimates for the Philippines have been laid before the Congress. A saving of \$1,250,000 is to be effected; the Mint is to be suppressed, and the export tariff reduced, except on tobacco. An import duty of 20 cents per litre is to be imposed on alcohol, and one of 25 cents per hundred kilos on rice. The same system of loading and discharging as exists in the Antilles is to be followed. Fifteen million dollars are to be lent to liquidate the Deposit Bank.

THE fourth competition for the Hongkong Rifle Association's second monthly Handicap Challenge Cup took place at Kowloon on Saturday. There were 16 competitors, the conditions being seven shots each at two and five hundred yards. The shooting was pretty good all round, and Lieut. Carlyle, R.A., who has been shooting in capital form lately, eventually proved the winner by scoring 31 at the shorter and 27 at the longer range, which, with a handicap allowance of 6 points, raised his total to 64. Mr. E. L. Woodin, scratch, who made 30 and 31 respectively, was a capital second, Mr. F. Howell (allowed 4) being third with 58. Lieut. Carlyle having won the trophy three times, out of four competitions it now becomes his own property.

If the Turkish Government consents it is probable that Palestine will be invaded by locomotives, and that before long the conductor will have an opportunity of calling out "Galilee; all out for Galilee," and in good Turkish, "Damascus passengers will please retain their seats till the train comes to a full stop." Application has been made by Joseph Elias, formerly Government engineer of Lebanon, for a concession for a railway between Tyre and Caesarea, by way of Lake Galilee over river Jordan to Damascus. Authority for the navigation of the lake and a priority of right for the extension of a line over any other applicant for three years is asked for. The line is to follow the river Kishon for six miles, going within three and three-fourths miles of Nazareth, and then ascending the valley to the water-sheds of the Jordan. The line will proceed along the northwest of the lake close to the plain of Genesaret, up the Jordan, crossing it about two miles below Merin. From that point the line turns toward the east to Damascus, a distance of 105 miles from the coast. Permission is also asked to go on with the Palmyra into Aleppo.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY.

The first statutory meeting of the shareholders in this Company was held at noon, at the offices, Victoria Buildings. There were present:—The Hon. J. J. Keewick (chairman) Hon. C. P. Chater, Messrs. J. S. Moses, (directors) H. N. Mody, J. Ezekiel, G. Stewart, J. Barton, P. Jordan, J. Manook, J. R. Gracia, F. M. Gracia, and A. Shelton-Hooper (secretary).

The Chairman said that there was really no business to transact, except to appoint an auditor. He might mention that the tenement had been taken, and the rent paid regularly.

Mr. Chater moved the appointment of Mr. Fullerton Henderson as auditor.

Mr. Ezekiel seconded, and it was agreed to.

That concluded the business.

AMOY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMOY, 27th June, 1889.

A very successful performance took place in the Club Theatre last Monday in aid of the Amoy Chinese Hospital, when the local talent rather took the community by surprise. It would be ludicrous to pick out any one performer, where all did wonders. The topical song was warmly encored, and if the singer had done what he threatened in the last verse, viz. "if he were encored again to bring round the plate" he would have netted a considerable sum for a very deserving charitable institution.

Our noted scholars have been on the war path again. On Tuesday, after only a few hours absence, Mr. Leeburn brought back a fine young tiger of about two or three years old, and on Wednesday Mr. Harding shot another one that was known to have killed a man. I think the Chinese authorities ought to make some recognition of these gentlemen's prowess—make them for instance, tiger slayers to his Majesty the Emperor.

Chief Justice Sir Richard Rennie, with Mr. Wilkinson, the Crown advocate, arrived by the *Taiyang* from Shanghai on Thursday by the case *Wong v. F. Lizon*, which took place yesterday. The trial lasted all day until 7 p.m. when the jury found the prisoner guilty of "wounding." He was then sentenced to two years' hard labour, in Hongkong prison. Mr. Crowell, U. S. Consul, who took the prisoner's case in hand, made a most able defence, but it was no use against the clear evidence of the guilt.

H.B.M.'S SUPREME COURT.

(On appeal from H.M.'s Court for Japan.)

Before Sir R. T. Rennie, Chief Justice, and R. A. Mouat, Esq., Assistant Judge.

Shanghai, June 25th, 1889.

MR. KILKE (plaintiff and appellant) v.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. (defendants and respondents).

Judgment was delivered in the above case as follows:—

This is an appeal from a judgment of the Court for Japan in a case where the plaintiff, master and part-owner of the British ship *Dryadilla*,

sued for a balance of freight due to him by the consignees of cargo. The defendants admitted the non-payment of the sum in question, but claimed to retain it under a stipulation in the charter-party entitling them to deduct from unpaid freight the cost of cargo short-delivered, and alternatively pleaded that by reason of the short delivery of 16 tons of coal and 371 tons of coke, they had sustained damages which exceeded the amount of the claim, and which they were entitled to set off against it. The learned judge in the Court below held that "cost" in the charter-party meant prime cost, but he allowed the counter claim and gave judgment for the defendants. The appellant in a written argument now submits that the findings of the Court below, so far as the counter-claim is concerned, were not well-founded either in law or on the evidence. It may be well that we should deal with the evidence first. The first question of fact is whether 371 tons of coke were short-delivered. The plaintiff contends that the weighing of the coke (which was done on board the ship as it was taken delivery of) was not properly conducted, and was inaccurate. He urges that he suggested to the defendants that it should be re-weighed on shore, which the defendants refused to do on the ground that it had been already stored and could not be re-weighed. The plaintiff appears to have acquiesced in this, and the learned Judge of the Court below was of opinion that both parties must be concluded by the result of the weighing. We concur in this view of the matter. If the plaintiff was really dissatisfied with the manner in which the weighing was conducted, he should have protested against it sooner and in time to have it re-weighed. As it is, it appears to be much too late to re-open that point. Then the appellants contend that no market value of the coal and coke was proved. It appears, however, that evidence was given of the selling price of coke being \$2.40 per ton, and that of coal \$14.50 per ton, each of these rates being largely in excess of the laid-down cost to the defendants of the coal at Yokohama, and it is to be observed that the amount for which judgment was given on the counter-claim was only the cost of the goods at the port of shipment plus the charges for freight and insurance paid upon them. It would seem therefore that the learned Judge had amply sufficient grounds for concluding that the defendants had suffered loss at least to the amount of the judgment. As regards, then, the facts of the case, we agree with the Court below. The appellant next submits that the judgment of the Court below is bad in law, because, even assuming that there was a short delivery of the goods in question, and that their value was properly estimated, the respondents were nevertheless bound by the terms of the charter-party as the controlling contract and could therefore recover no more than the cost price of the cargo at the port of shipment. He argues in effect that the parties having agreed to permit the cargo-owners to deduct the cost of any cargo delivered short of the quantity stated in the bills of lading, the sum so to be deducted must be taken to be the measure of damages agreed upon between the parties in any case of short delivery, and that the word "cost" means cost at the port of shipment. We agree that "cost" in the charter-party means cost at the port of shipment, but we do not think that the defendants are thereby precluded from recovering on the counter-claim. If they were so, the plaintiff would, inasmuch as his freight is a lump freight, be in effect recovering, in respect of cargo which he had not delivered, a sum largely in excess of that which he proposes to allow to the defendants, for while the prime cost of the coal and coke was respectively 5s. 7d. and 15s. per ton, the laid-down cost at Yokohama was 35s. and 47s. 6d. respectively. This would be manifestly unreasonable, and we think that the defendants must therefore succeed on the counter-claim.

The case of the Sailing ship *Gaston* Co. v. Hildebrand & Co. (L.R., 18 Q.B.D. 17), relied upon by the learned counsel for the appellants, is in our opinion no authority against this view. The two points decided in that case were: (1) that a clause in a charter-party, worded as the one now under consideration, gives the cargo-owner the right to retain out of the balance of unpaid freight the cost of cargo short-delivered, even though the loss has arisen from perils excepted in the charter-party; and (2) that when the loss has happened from an excepted peril, the cargo-owner cannot recover on a claim for damages. In dealing with the latter point and after the first point had been decided in favour of the cargo-owners, all the learned Judges agreed that the most important question that they had to decide in regard to this point was whether the case came within the excepted perils. Now how could that question be important unless, but for the case falling within the excepted perils, a counter-claim for damages would lie? We think we need say no more on this point, and will only add that we concur entirely in the view of the case taken by the learned Judge of the Court below. The appeal must be dismissed with costs.

THE OPENING OF THE UPPER YANGTZE.

Our latest information regarding the progress of the "Ichang Convention" shows no change in the position of affairs since we last published some notes on the subject. It appears that the deputies of high estate, sent there last year by the Szechuan and Hupeh Viceroy, continue their presence of negotiating with the new Consul, Mr. E. H. Fraser, much as they did with Mr. Gregory, the retiring Consul. For their idea of totally separating the steamer from the junk traffic by allotting separate days to each, based, as they alleged, upon positive instructions from the Szechuan Viceroy, they have as yet no practical substitute. When they asked how they expected a steamer to get up to Chinkiang in two days, the period they proposed to allot to the steamer in each month, they calmly said "Your foreign devices are so clever" (*mao jah*). Seeing that the deputies have no authority to conclude anything, but must report the result of each interview to the Viceroy, while the Consul on his part can accept nothing without Sir John Walsham's ratification, and that it is a long cry from Ichang to Chung-tu and Peking, if the present "Ichang Convention" ever leads to any result, we shall be no little astonished. A more perfect device for procrastination has hardly ever been seen even in China, and how the British Minister can be a party to it and the Home Government submit to such trifling, is inconceivable to any one not behind the scenes of our present diplomacy. Meanwhile the *Kailang* swings idly to and fro at her mooring in Kaitung. Row after row of the Chinese are being sent to Peking, but no nearer of accomplishment than thirteen years ago, when the Chefoo Convention was signed.

The following are the remarks of the *London and China Express* of the 17th of May on the same subject:—"From the tenor of the last news, public and private, from Ichang, it seems probable that the attempt to navigate the river by steamer to Chungking, which is associated with the name of Mr. Little, will have to be abandoned. The policy of obstruction and delay habitual to the Chinese at most times, and familiar to those who are accustomed to deal with them, was never undertaken more openly and palpably, or with a more obvious intention, than in the present case. The delay at Peking, having been exhausted, the matter passed on to Ichang, where a new set of officials interposed a new set of obstacles, under the pretext of drawing up regulations to prevent collisions. And here under the very eyes of the British authorities in China, by methods, the employment of which was foreseen from the beginning, a scheme of great importance to foreign trade, based on the treaty rights of British subjects, is permitted by those who should aid and foster it with vigour and energy to be destroyed by clumsy methods of procrastination and delay which would not receive

